the space of two months; the towns of Guerrero, Mier and Rernoss are expected to follow the example. From this source alone. Caravajal expects to receive an addition of over 2 000 men to his force. In the meantime, with his present force, he holds the command of all the roads leading into the interior; and, as he does not recognize Avalos's tariff, he is determined that all the goods that have been brought into Matamoros under that tariff shall pay him duty. If they should attempt to pass them through the country, without such payment, he says he will confiscate them, no matter who may be the owners.

through the country, without such provides the will confiscate them, no matter who may be the owners.

With regard to the ultimate result of the revolution, Gen. Caravajal said he adbered to the "plan" of Guerrero, as original y published, that if the Supreme Government would recognize the necessity of the reforms demanded in that document, and carry them out in good faith toward the citizens of the Northern States, he would lay down his arms and cheerfully return to his duties, as a citizen, but if this should be refused, he would fall back upon the 12th article of that plan, organize a Provisional Government, and maintain a separace independence until such time as the General Government should return to their senses and give them the reforms needed.

He distinctly and emphatically disclaimed all idea of secession or annexation, and stated that the movement was nothing more than what it purported to be—relief from the crushing oppression of the Central Government, exercised by means of unjust tarifis and monopolies, and by the presence of a worthless and expensive standing army. He claimed to be a Mexican at heart as well as by birth, and said he would never consent to the severance or enslavement of his county.

The Americans who had rallied around his standard were many of them fellow solders with him in the war of the Federalits against the Centralists, and had joined him now, at his invitation, to carry into effect similar objects for which they then fought, and which they would then have obtained but for the reachery of Canales.

While I was in Caravajal's camp, several persons

reachery of Canales.

While I was in Caravajal's camp, several persons While I was in Caravajal's camp, several persons came in and complained of being robbed by his men, and the General ordered as immediate investigation into the circumstances of each case, declaring his firm determination not to permit such outrageous proceedings by any person under his command. When I left, preparations were being made for holding a court-martial upon a person in whose possession some stolen property had been found. The splen articles were promptly returned to their owners, and the General expressed his intention of reminerating the losers for the property that could not be found.

Gen. Carvaisi stated that as soon as his expected.

Gen. Carvajal stated that as soon as his expected cenforcements from up the river reached him, which would be in a few days, he would leave his present camp for the interior, and if the enemy should present themselves outside of the fortified towns, he would give them a chaparral fight. Being entirely unincombered with baggage wagons or artillery, he would be enabled to choose his positions and roads, and from the known caliber of his men, he had no doubt of the result.

There is a rumor in town that the Mexican troops have occupied Cerralvo, but I cannot trace it. c.c.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. LOUISIANA

Singular Suit against an old Defaulter.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 15, 1851.

At New-Orleans, on the 5th 1981, in the District Court, a singular suit was commenced by the United States against Keity Smith, a rich broker of New-Orleans, and John Chaneler Smith, his son, residing in Baltimore. Counsel for plaintiff states that Keity was a defaults. Orleans, and John Chancler Smith, his son, residing in Baltimore. Counsel for plantiff states that Kelty was a defaulter 30 years ago, as a Navy Agent, to the extent of \$250,000, for which judgment was obtained in the District of Columbia in 1822. Since then Kelty has been doing a heavy business under his son's name. The Court granted a writ authorizing bank deposits and all property to be held until the suit is decided.

Rumored Failure of a large Cotton House. New-Origans, Dec. 14, 1851.

It is currently rumored to-day that the large cotton house of Rail McLean & Co., has failed. Their liabilities are reported to be very heavy, and the matter causes great sensation in business circles.

ARRIVAL OF THE WINFIELD SCOTT .-The steamship Winfield Scott, Capt. Couillard, arnved at this port yesterday morning, after a passage of six days and fifteen hours from New-Orleans. She brings \$13,321 in specie, consigned to the following persons: J. H. Brower, \$10,000; Beobee & Co., \$3,100 ; Labach & Schipden, \$221. We are indebted to her officers and our friends of The Picayune, and Daily Delta, for papers.

CANADA PARLIAMENT .- The Toronto Globe of the 13th inst. claims the election of Wil-LIAN LYON MACKENZIE (formerly of this City) to Par nament. The Globe is unable to give figures, but says Mr. M. has a considerable majority.

Later from the West Indies.

The Barbadees journals state that that Island had experienced a seasonable fall of rain, and the country was, in consequence, verdant and beautiful to the highest degree. The new light house is the receiving leaves and completion and was walling the country was, in consequence, verdant and beautiful to the highest degree. The new light house is fast progressing to ward completion, and was waiting for the lantera to be affixed to the summit, which had just arrived from England. The Legislature was opened on the 14th uit, by a speech from the Lieutenant Governor, in which he congratulated the Assembly on the high cultivation and consequent fertility of Barbadoes, its exemption from diseases of a fatal character, and the enjoyment by the inhabitants of increased means of education. The message also of increased means of education. The message also stated that a dispatch from the Secretary of State would be laid before the House relating to the proposed formation of a harbor of refuge for the benefit, not only of the inhabitants of Barbadoes, but for the safety of ships trading to neighboring colonies and settlements.

safety of ships trading to neighboring colonies and settlements.

In Demorara, the question of introducing Chinese into the colony is agitated. The Court of Policy has adopted the following:

Resolved, I That it is the opinion of this Court that the sum of £20.000 sterling (a part of the Parliamentary loan of £250.000) should be specified to the introduction of Chinese manufacturs into the Chiose.

I That this Court request his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to take the necessary stem for obtaining the smetton of Mer hispaty's Government for the introduction of Her hispaty's Government for the introduction of Chinese immigrants muc the calculus. The want of laborers its seriously felt, and agriculture was languishing for want of hands. Another proposition is pending, for inviting immigrants from the Azores.

er proposition is pending, for inviting immigrant from the Azores. In Jamaica an establishment for baking bread and is in

In Jamaica an establishment for baking bread and bisouit, employing steam, has been erected, and is in successful operation. The United States has exported large quantities of biscuit to Jamaica, and an establishment of this kind will operate to reduce shioments. The flour used on the island is partially obtained from Canada.

The intelligence from Trinidad is devoid of interest. The island was healthy, and the weather favorable. A census of the population, recently taken, shows the island to contain 68,600 inhibitants—viz.

35,631 males, and 22,968 (enales. The exports for the season were as follows: Sugar, 27,439 hhds.

shows the island to contain 68,600 inhabitants—viz 35,631 males, and 32,968 females. The exports for the season were as follows Sugar, 27,439 hdds., 3,399 tes., 7,538 bbls. Molasses, 10,341 puncheons. Cocoa, 342,392 bs. Coffee, 61.861.

From Antigua the dates are to the 4th inst. There is little news. The House of Assambly adjourned on the 30th ult for a fortnight. A message had been received from the Honorable Board of Council, signifying its rejection of the bill for establishing a Court of Appeal on the island. Several heavy but partial showers of rain had fallen during the week. There is, however, we are informed, no lack of hoisture throughout the island, although heavy rain would be most advantageous to certain districts. In St. Lucis the weather continued favorable to agniculture, and the canes throughout the island were beautiful and promising. The exports of the season were as follows Sugar—4,097 hhds, 225 tes., 2,328 bbls., showing an equal of upward of 400 hhds. over the last year's crop. From 600 to 700 hhds, yet remained to be shipped.

Poar of Spain.—Accounts from the rural districts were not unfavorable. The December cocoa crop had already commenced, although it usually begins in November or December. The canes promised a good yield. The state of the roads in some districts was not satisfactory, and after a heavy rain they were in many places impassable. The weather was still rainy and stormy.

A CENTENNIAL FAMILY PARTY.—On last Thanksgiving day most of the descendants of Capt. Lawrence, one of the first settlers of the town of Canada, assembled together in the house built by him just 100 years ago. The stepping stone at the door bears the date of his arrival with the names of his family, and the date of the building inscribed upon it. The house it is said is yet substantial, and takely to stand the test of another century. Seventy-five of the family met. They read family prayers, compared family records, and inserted their names on record to be presented at the next centerary. We understand that a pamphlet embracing all the details of the meeting, and other facits connected with the family history, is shortly to be orbiblished, and the present representative of the family. Frederick Lawrence, in any part of the Union to furnish him with their names and histories, in order that this pamphlet may be as full as possible. The next meeting will be rendered interesting. "May we be there to see." A CENTENNIAL FAMILY PARTY. -On last

A STATE SENATOR ARRESTED.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court of Indiana, an session at Indianapolis, has found a true bill sgainst J. S. Hester, Senator from the Counties of Monroe and Brown, and editor of The Biomington Reporter, for forging papers to obtain land warrants.

Nisto's.—The Ravels have resumed their great Harlequin Pantomime of Mazulm, which will be acted this evening with a French Vaudeville, in which M'lle. Felice performs.

CITY ITEMS.

ASYLUM FOR FRIENDLESS BOYS .- Mr. Editer: I attended a Microscopic Lecture on Wednesday evening, in the lecture room of the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) the avails of which were for the benefit of the Asylum for Friendicse Boys, No. 109 Bank-st, and am free to confess I never spent an evening more pleasantly, while the Lecture itself and the experiments were interesting and abounded with useful information, yet my mind was more engrossed with the fifty boys present from the Asylum. Their actions, singing, and general deportment were of such a character as to commend them very favorably to the notice of the charitable sublic, and certainly did reflect great credit upon the Managers and those in their employ. And for one deeply interested in this class of boys, I am happy to say I do not think that the same amount of labor has een so successfully performed, or so many outcasts pparently redeemed from their former vile associaions, or the good accomplished more decided and promising by any organization in our City for the same length of time. The Superintendent informed me that the total number admitted since organiza-Sent to Sea.

These boys are gathered from the streets, wharves, prisons, &c. many are found sleeping in grocers' wagons, crockery crates, hay sloops, or around the markets, entirely friendless, deserted, and have been almost entirely left to grow up as vile plants, to corrupt society by their baneful influences. He informed me of one boy who had not slept in a bed for ten months, who came to the Asylum and begged admission and appeared like the last end of hum unity whittled down to a point. He was such a combination of rags and fifth that indeed he seemed scarcely human, but after cleaning him he proved to be a fine locking boy, about fourteen years of age, bright, active and gentle. A place was procured for him in the country, and after months of trial, he still retains his standing in the esteem of both employer and the country, and after months of trial, he still retains his standing in the esteem of both employer and asylum, and he sends word himself that he wishes to be indentured. This is only one of many instances he related to me, and I give it to show who are the objects of the Asylum's charities. These friendless beings are gathered and made to form a pleasant lamily, and everything done in order to make that home mortable his darresule.

is an it, and everything done in order to make that a member and agreeable.

The Asylum are testing fully how far the powers of kindness can be made effectual in subduing and controlling these neglected ones, and it is surprising to see its operation upon them. While the most of them are desperately wicked, revergeful, rough and coarse in their feelings and conduct, deceit and profamity their most intuinate companions, yet when they are made to feel the soothing influences of kindness they are melted and subdued into quiet and well behaved boys, and you may judge of the strength of this assertion when I tell you that the Superintendent is the only man in charge at the Asylum. They are schooled in the morning and all are expected to labor the other half of the day. They make all their own clothes and knitting; also about all the sewing needed for their own use. They are now engaged in manufacturing shoes, the quanity and workmanship of which the managers need not be ashamed. There were several pair shown us made by them that actually made us wonder when they asserted the fact that they were made by boys who had only needs. Now. Sir. this is just what we need. actually made us wonder when they asserted the fact that they were made by beys who had only been been employed at this business some two weeks. Now, Sir, this is just what we need. This is a home for these vagrant boys as it should be to make them useful and industrious, and as one of its warmest friends, permit me to commend it for the contributions of the charitable. The Managers need help, and I am sure the public will not let a useful institution fail or lack for the requisite means. The managers have manifested a zeal and judgment worthy of the great cause that is engaging their attention, and are too well known to need any further commendation, and they must be sustained in the glorious enterprise. My object in laying this before the public, is to induce some generious hearted persons to give of their substance to support these self-denying Managers in extending and carrying out their great design of rescuing larger numbers of these boys from the polluting associations, and hot beds of sin that yearly furnish our Alms House and prisons with its hapless victims. Upon inquiry, I find that donations of cloth, yarn, knitting needles, leather, shoemsker's tools, books, money, &c., &c., are very much needed, and will be gratefully received.

Donatiens may be sent to Mrs. Win. W. Chestee,

ratefully received. A Contributor.

Donations may be sent to Mrs. Wm. W. Chestee, No. 8 University-place Mrs. D. D. Lord, 33 East Nineteenth-st., Mrs. Geo. B. Cheevers, 21 East Friteenth-st, or to the Asylum, 109 Bank-st.

Edward Kanski, a graduate of the institution for the Blind, will give a Musical Soiree at Hope Chapel to-morrow night, assisted by Jeannie Reynaldson and Prof. Van Der Weyde. hope that a full house will greet the blind Pianist.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY .-- The People's Line to Staten Island have removed their ferry poats from Albany Basin to Whitehall, east side of Pier No. 2, East River, from which the Mazeppa runs every alternate hour. The fare will be continued at 6; cents during the winter.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the Fair of the Ladies of the Orchard-st. Universalist Church. It is to be given to-night at the City Assembly Rooms.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the Cityand County of New-York, from the 6th to the 13th day of December, 1851. 68; Women, 73; Boys, 132; Girls, 101. Total, 374.

y	DISEASES.	DISEASES.	DISEASES.
f	Aneurism 2	Dropsy in head 7	Inflam of Kidners I
	Apoplexy 6	Dropsy in chest. 4	- of Lungs 29
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		Dysentery 9	of Liver 8
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	Biceding 3	Fracture of shull !	Marasmus17
	Rurped or Scald. 4	Fever 6	Measies 3
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	Cholera Infant'm1	Fever, Remattent 4	Palsy 4
d	Cetic I	Fever Scarlet 21	Premature Birth 4
n	Consumption 46	Fever Typhoid 7	Rapture 1
	Convaisions 20		Scrofq)8 1
	Crout 19	Fever, Congest'e 1	Small Pox
	Congret's Lungs 6	Fever, Nervous 1	Spinid Diseaso 1
	Constitution 1	Heart, Disease of 9	Suiterde 1
7	Cyanests	Hooping Cough. 4	Saffecation I
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2	to 60 32 - 60 to 70.	10 : 70 to 80, 8; 80 to	A SHOP A STATE OF THE PARTY OF
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17	Blackwell's	s Island, 1; Colored	Home, 2. Colored
a	Date on 7		

DEATH BY DISEASE OF THE HEART .-Aid, Dodge yesterday held an inquest at the house No. 291 Pearl-st, upon the body of John Buckley, a native of this State, 18 years of age, who was found dead in his bed at that house on Monday morning. A verdict of death by disease of the heart was rendered by the Jury. Deceased had been in poor besith for a long time past.

Interments returned from Ward's Island, 83.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Ald. Concklin yestercay held an inquest at the Eleventh Ward Police Station, upon the body of Fredk. Gerlack, a native of Germany, 13 years of age, whose death was caused by injuries received on the afternoon of Saturday last, in consequence of being run over by a horse and cart. The Jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by a fracture of the skull accidentally recart. The Jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by a fracture of the skull accidentally received on the afternoon of December 13, by being run over by a horse and cart on the corner of Houston and Goerick-sts., the horse having become frighted and unmanageable.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.-A Ger-ATTEMPT To COMMIT SCHEDE.—A COLOR man residing in Reade-st., on Sunday evening, while in a state of desperation, jumped into the dock foot of Lane-st. Officer McCord, assisted by some citizens, after much difficulty, rescued him. He did not even thank them for the trouble he had put them to, but grumbled very hard because they cid not save his hat, which floated off.

Fines .- Sunday evening at 9 o'clock a Fires.—Sunday evening at 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the building occupied by Hose Company No. 16, in the Seventeenth Ward. The flames were soon extinguished and before much damage occurred. From appearances the fire is supposed to have been the work of design.

At 8 o'clock Sunday evening a fire occurred in the second story of the dwelling No. 475 Cherry-st. It was soon extinguished. Damage trifling. No alarm was given by the fire bells for either of these fires.

ARRESTS FOR GRAND LARCENY .- Officer ARRESTS FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Officer O'Brien of the Fourteenth Ward Police yesterday arrested James Hopper on a charge of stealing \$55 in gold coin, and a gold locket containing a miniature worth \$50, belonging to Deanis O'Conner. The locket was found in a cellar in Spring-st, where they had been thrown by the thief. Hopper was taken before Justice Timpson for examination.

John Worden was yesterday arrested on a

charge of stealing three boats, the property of Washington Agate, a boatman, at the foot of Hammordest. The accused, it is charged, about three norths ago hired the boats and failed to return them. Inquiry being instituted it was ascertained that he had sold them. He was committed for examination.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN -Stated DOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN—Stated Statemen—MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1851.

Frezent—A. A. Alvoid Esq. President, Assistant Ald. Moore, Haley Mathent, McCatthy, Boyse Barr, J. B. Webb, James Webb, Crane, Miller, Smita, Tisman, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.

Ergotts—Of the Finance Committee, to concur to purchase Lot No. 49 Beekman st., frunning throught: Annist, for a Station Home, at a sum in texceeding \$17,000 Adopted by the following vote, viz. Afferentive—Une Fresident, Anaistant Ald. Moore, Haley, Maybatt, McCarthy, Royce, Barr, J. B. Webb, James Webb Craes, Miller, Smith, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.

Of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of re-

Direct Smith, Tiemen, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolser, Elv. Edwards.

Of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of reinstating John Canning in the Fire Department. Admited Of Committee on Wharves, Se. in favor of building a pier at the foot of 42th at. E. R. Adopted by the following vote: Affirmative—The President, Assistant Ald. Moore, Haley, Mabbatt, McCarthy, Byce, Barr, J. B. Webb, James Webb, Crane, Müller Smith, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.

Of same, in favor of building a pier at the foot of 45th-st. N. R. Adopted by the following vote, v.z. Affirmative—The President, Assistant Ald. Moore, Haley, Mabbatt, McCarthy, Beyce, Barr, J. B. Webb James Webb, Crane, Miller, Smith, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Cly, Edwards.

Of same, in favor of building a pier at the Got of Athest.

Ely, Edwards.

Of same, in favor of building a pier at the foot of litthest, Harlem River. Adopted by the following vote, viz.

Afternative—The President, Assistant Ald, Moore, Haler,

Kabbatt, McCarthy, Boyce, Berr, J. 8, Webb, Janes
Webb, Crane, Miller, Smith, Tioman, Pearsall, Sands,

Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.

Of Committee appointed to tender the hospitalities of the
City to the Commander and Officers of the French steam
slap Mogadere. Accepted.

Of Committee on Salaries and Officers, to concur to in
crosse salary of Copyring Clerk in the Street Department.

Of Committee on Salaries and Officers, to concer to in-crease salary of Copyring Clerk in the Street Department. Adopted by the following vote: Afternative—The Presi-ient Assistant Ald. Micore, Haley, Mabhatt, McCarthy, Beyce, Barr, J. B. Webb, James Webb, Crane. Miller, Smith, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Kly, Ed-

smith Tieman, Peursall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.

Petitions—By Assistant Ald. Moore, of H. N. Holt & Co., for permission to erect stairs in front of building No. Coentos slip. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Ald. Edwards, of F. B. Guest, and others, for a sewer in Seventh-av, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-first sts. To Committee on Sewers.

By same, of T. A. Fowler, for a ferry lease for 15 years from foot Twenty-third-st, or other convenient location, to Green Peint. To Committee on Ferries.

Communications—From the Counsel of the Corporation, recommending a druft for amending the law as to laying out a public park in XXth Ward by leaving out the ground between Avenue A and the East River and Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth ats, and resealing the twelfth section of the new. To Committee on Lunds and Places.

By Assistant Aid Tieman—An ordinance dividing the XIIth Ward into three Election Districts, viz. 1st District, bounded by 18th-st., This an and Harlem River, including Randall's Island, 2d District, bounded by 18th-st., This and Harlem River, including Randall's Island. To Committee on Ordinances.

Beturn by the Cluef Engineer of the Fire Department.

on Ordinances.

Return by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of appointments, resignations and expulsions in Fire Description, for November. Appointments and resignations confirmed and expulsions referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Communication from the Street Commissioner in relation to Pier at the foot of Stanton-st., E. R. To Committee on

Adopted.

By the President, that the sidewalks of 29th-st., between the and Lexington avs., S. side, be flagged. To Committee By same, that 23d-st. between 4th and 5th-avs., be re-aved and regraded if necessary. To Committee on

By same, that 33d-34. Ostween the and Advances to be aved and regraded if necessary. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Ald. Smith, that culverts and basins be placed at S. E. corners of Attorney and Houston and Ridge and Houston site, and that it be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct to report an ordinance if they consider said culverts are needed. Adopted.

Ey Assistant Ald. Ely, that the Committee on Police ascertain and report when and for what reason, and by whose direction the Police-estation of 1st Ward was removed from 10d-sip Market, and what rent is paid for the premises now occupied by Police of 1st Ward, and who rented from Adopted.

By the Fresident—That 19th at he paved from 1st-av. to East River. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Ald. Ely—That the walk across 1st-st. at its junction with the Bowery be suitably relaid without elay. Adopted.

By the President—That 2 ist-at, from 1st-av, to the East By the President—That 2 ist-at, from 1st-av, to the East Biver be paved. To Committee on Streets. By Assistant Aid, Miller—That Edward A. Fraser be appended a Commissione of Deeds. Adopted. By Assistant Aid, Sauth, that the pier, foot of Fifth-st. East River, be extended 150 rest. Referred to Committee on Whaters, Sc.

Wharves, Sc.

By same, that the cross-walks in Houston-st, at head of amen-st, be repaired. Adopted.

By the President, that Twentieth st, from ist-Avenne s East River, be paved. Referred to Committee on

By Assistant Aid Smoth, that Fourth st., from Avenue B o Avenue D be repaired. Adopted. By same, that Eleventh st. from Avenue B to Dry Dock-t, be lighted with gas. Adopted. By Assistant Aid Tieman: That it be referred to un aprepriate Committee to inquire into and report to this Board a proper line of bulkhead, or exterior line, for the regula-tion of that portion of the City bying on the Harless Revi-from the mouth of the river to the 4th av. To Committee

a proper line of bulkhead, or exterior line, for the regular tion of that portion of the Cup lying on the Harieu River, from the mouth of the riverto the theav. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

By Assistant Ald, Bolater: That curb and gutter stones be set in 29th at, between 5th and 9th ays., where not already set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Ald, Bollier, that Delinicy at, from the Bowery to Essex &t, he remained, and the crosswalks, which were disturbed by the building of the sewer, he resured or relaid, file the buil for the expense in the Street Commissioner's Office, and latter deduct the amount from the balance due to the cartractors. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald, Ward, pressible and tessistion in relation to the expense of Commissioners and counsel in the matter of the extension of Canal st, and the widening of Walker, and requiring the obligors to give a further band within ten days, or further proceedings be discommined. Leid on the table to be printed.

By Assis and Ald, Moore, that the silewalk in Pine-sal, on west side. from No 27 to Water St, and from excast Water and Pine, to No. 115 Water st, and from excast water and Pine, to No. 115 Water st, and from excast water and Pine, to No. 115 Water st, and from excast water and Pine, to No. 115 Water st, and from excast water from the commission from James E. Serrell, Cir Sucreyar, staing that he adesirous of laying before the Board a new

stating that he is desirous of laying before the B stating that he accession and all the primitive surface of the avenues and streets, and asking that it may be examined by the Road Committee. To Committee on Rossis.

From Board of Alderman - Resolution permitting Hook and Lander Co. No. 1 to after the plan of their house. Resolution appointing Themas McFarlan's Commissioner

Resolution appointing Themas McFarlan's Commissioner of Deeds Concurred in Report reletive to the expediency of dividing the XVIIIth Ward into two Wards. Concurred in by the following vote: Affirmative—A. Alvord, Exp. President, Assistant Ald, Moore, Haley, Mabbatt, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, J. B. Webb, Jaares Webb, Crase, Miller, Smith, Tie nas, Pearrall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.

Report in Javor of paying bills of Drs. Wells and Finley, also of Mirs Robinson, for medical services rendered at Station Heures. Concurred in by the following vote: Afternative—The President, Assistant Ald, Moore, Haley, Mabbatt, McCarthy, Boyce, Barr, J. B. Webb, James Webb, Crane. Miller, Smith, Tieman, Pearsail, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.

Resolution, appointing Andrew G. Norwood Commissioner of Deeds in place of Carlisle Norwood, resigned. Concurred in.

Report in favor of procuring a new Engine for Cs. No.

curred in.

Report in favor of procuring a new Engine for Co. No.

11. Concurred in by the following vote: Aftenshive—The

Prosident, Assistant Ald. Moore, Haley, Eabhatt, McCartry, Ecyce, Harr, J. B. Webb, James Webb, Crane, Miller,

Smith, Tranan, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Ed-

Smith, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Wards, Borster, Loy, Swords.
Granting permission to Gerard Stuyresant to inclose the Stuyresant Pear Tire Concurred in.
Communication—From the Street Commissioner, with a firm 6th to 10th aves, and resolution to fix date of actual from 6th to 10th aves, and resolution to fix date of actual occuss, and appointing Abner Sand ford collector. Adopted occuss, and appointing Abner Sand ford collector. Adopted occuss, and appointing Abner Sand ford collector. Assisting the Ald. Moore, Haley Massbatt, McCarthy, Beyer, Barre, B. B. Webb, James Webb, Crane, Miller, Smith, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Ward, Bolster, Ely, Edwards.
A secondary was made to take up the question of the

contains ward, Boisier, Ely, Edwards, esciution was made to take up the question of the company centract, but their being a number of other on the table, it did not prevail, orts of the committee of Law Department confirming in assessments; communications from the Street issioner, including estimates; and manage from

Cast Company on the table, it did not prevail inners on the table, it did not prevail (Reports of the committee of Law Department confirming tartus assessments; communications from the Street commissioner, inclosing estimates; and papers from Board of Aldermen referred, which extrem is our next.) The Board ofthen adjournees to Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. From the minutes.

RICHARD SCOTT, Clerk.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

John G. Saxe, the poet and editor of The Burlington (Vt) Sentinel, will deliver the lecture to-night at the Female Academy. He is one of the sort of men that everybody desires to hear.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City of Brooklyn for the week ending December 13, 1851:

DISEASES.	DISEASES.	DINKASES.
Bronchitis	Diarrhea	Typhoid. 1
Burned	Chest	Typhus !
Congestion Brain	· Head	Heart Disease
	Epilipsy	Old Age
Croup	Puerperal Conv.	Small Pox 1
Malos, 25; Female	, 33 ; Adulte, 22 ; Ch	ildren, 35-Total, 58.

ACCIDENT .- A lady named Salts, residing at No. 37 Prince-st., was, yesterday moraing, knocked down by a light wagon, while passing Mr. Scudder's carriage house, in Myrtle-av., and was seriously injured. She was taken into the house of Mr. Parsons, next door, where she was properly at-

THE FORTY-ACRE GUARDS .- A target company organized under the above odd title pro-ceeded to Hobeken yesterday for target practice. They were commanded by Capt. Cardiff, and num-bered 48 muskets. Granger's Band accompanied

More New Churches .- A new Protestant Episcopal Church, to be under the pastoral charge of Rev Mr. Summerfield, is now in course of erection on Van Brunt st., near Walcott. It is to be a small on Van Brunt st, near Walcott. It is to be a small frame structure, capable of accommodating about 200 persons. The lot upon which it will be built, was kindly presented by the Atlantic Dock Company. The Catholics about Red Hook Point, are also about putting up a new Church, near the junction of Henry and Luqueer-sts., and in order to raise the means, a fair will be opened in St. Paul's Charch,

Court st., on Monday next, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to that object.

SACRILEGE. - Some time during Sunday ght last, an entrance was affected into St. Paul (Catholic) Church, Courtest, by boring off the lock which secured the back door, and two large iron safes, containing the valuables of the church, were forced open and robbed of their contents.—among which were two silver chalices, worth about \$150 A number of other articles of convenient bulk for safe transportation, were also carried off.

FOUND DROWNED .- The dead body of a female was found in the river foot of Jay st. on Sun-day evening last. She appeared to have been in the water for some days. Cash amounting to \$2 was found in the pockets of her dress.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT CALENDAR. - This Day .- COMMON PLRAS.—Part I.—Nos. 1, 353, 1, 237, 1, 333, 1, 337, 1, 339, 1, 331, 1, 337, 1, 339, 1, 331, 1, 337, 1, 339, 1, 331, 1, 337, 1, 339, 1, 331, 1,

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—The argument on the appeal to decision adverse to attachments as 10 May Tompkins was concluded. Doession reserved. Welliam Europer, executer, 4c. of Affred Hill, deceared. Welliam Europer, executer, 4c. of Affred Hill, deceared was a single man, owner real estate to the amount of about \$3,000, also a leasehold of premises to 200 Greenwich st., worth about \$10,000, and a state of goods cash, and other personal process; worth from \$10,000 to \$12,000. He went to Saratogarphy only the form \$1,000 to \$12,000. He went to Saratogarphy in the form \$1,000 to \$12,000. He went to Saratogarphy in the form \$1,000 to \$12,000. He went to Saratogarphy in the form \$1,000 to \$12,000. He went to Saratogarphy in the personal property including the leasehold, to Elizabeth Farker a young woman with whom he was said to be in smale, to her use and benefit during her life time, and after her death to be given to her child, Florence, (then about 3) years of ac.) Mr. Burger was appointed executor of the will. The mother and swisers opposed its going to probate, but the Surrogate admitted it, with the exception of giving the leasehold property to Elizabeth Parker. The later contested this but it was said she afterward consented on an anchole strangement, and an order was make withcrawing the appeal. She contends that she did not so consent, and the present motion is to vecate the latter order. Supreme Court-General Term .- The

Superior Court-Before Judge Sand-SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Sandford.—Margaret Morris anst. Abraham Brower, Major
Thempson and Hemitton First.—Mrs. M. leased premises
on Brondway adjoining Constitution Hall, and occupied
them as a boarding-house, several persons of high res sectandity being her it mates. Constitution Hall, or a part of
it, was turned into a livery stable and occode stablishment
a stable being exceted in the rear. She brings surf (which
was tried before, when the Jury could not agree) for alleved nuisance in the air from the stables being often acand also decomposed matter, it was said, thrown on a head
—so that several of her barders left her. She brings action against the lessee sub-lease and Mr. Pish, the owner,
for damners, which are laid at a large amount. It is demied there was any nuisance. To be continued.

Before Judge Oakler.

nied there was any nuisance. To be continued.

Michael Rattegan against Jones Smith — Mr. R. alleges that while standing opposite his door in West Broadway, one day in May last, taking with Mr. S. beside the arous of latter, Mr. S. struck and knocked him down, and when he get up repeated the assault, severely injuring him about the face and head, &c. He brings action to recover damences, amount had at \$1,000. For defense it is said Mr. R. struck the first blow, and Mr. S. only used sufficient force to ward off further attack, which is denied. The case is still an.

Superior Court-Before Judge Oakey - Rattionnust Smith-To recover damages for assault and battery, already referred to. Verdict for plaintiff, \$2).

Court of Common Pleas—Before Judge Woodruff —John Neizen against Trimma D. Pedeledis—Plaintiff is a beatiman. He asys that on passing the shot Laberty on 13th December list, he was hailed from the ship, and was told, after getting on board, by a man named Finley, that he had been mate of the ressel, but the Captain had left, to join another ship, and that he (Finley) had now command of her, and that there was a lot of surplus ship stores left by the passengers, which the Captain told him to sell and he officed to rell them to plaintiff, who bought them. Subsequently claiming was arrested on a warrant seed out by defendant (Captain of the rossel) who charged him with larceny in taking the atores, and Finley was also a rested, but both finally discharged. Plaintiff alleges that at the time of his arrest the Captain took possession of his boat (which was worth Sloo) and kept it as he said, in security for what he had lest as to the sea stores, at drefused afterward to give it up. The present action is to recover \$300, being \$100 for the boat and \$200 loss of time before he could produce another boat. For defense it was said the boat was not worth more than \$500 of \$30, and that the Captain was not justified in taking the boat. Verdict this forenoon. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Before

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE .- A complaint

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- The followg orders have been made: A sew Calet day of causes noticed for trial will be made o for the Innuary Term, 1832, for which Notes of Issue ust be filed on or before Wednesday, the 31st day of De-

must be filed on or before weenesday, and re-ember mat.

All Notes of Issue for that and every subsequent term must state dustincily the nature of the Issue, (whether an este of Fact to be treed by the Jory, an Issue of Fact to tried by the Court, an Issue of Law, &c.) Such Notes that also state whether the case was on the Calendar at the close of December Term, [351], and it so, shall state the monter of the cause on that Calendar.

every direction. referred. That the following be adopted as the appoint-t of the Terms of this Court for the years 1832 and

for the City and County of Man rate shall be held on and itid.

Forms for hearing arguments shall be held on first Morday of March, July and November in each r, and shall continue for three weeks if necessary. (By Ut the Judges! I the March, and for the submis-General Terms for making decisions, and for the submis-tun of Appels from the Marine and Justices' Courts, and from orders at Specual Term, and for the review of orders under the rule of 22d March, 1831, shall be held on the both Monday of each month, except July and August.

buth Monday of each month, except July and August. By two Judges.)
Succeal Terms for Motions and the trial of Issues of Law Julie he held on the first Monday of January. February, April May, June, September, October and December, and reallorier purposes except the hearing of Motions for New Trails, and trials of Issues of Law on the first Monday of March, July, August and November.
Two Special Terms for the trial of Issues of Fact shall be held in the first Monday of January, February, April, May, June, October and December; and one Special Fe in on the first Monday of January, February and half continue three weeks. The Judge holding such Term may entire the first Monday of September, and shall continue three weeks. The Judge holding such Term may entire the first Monday for fourth week it he shall deem

expedient.
During the General Terms motions may be made at bambers between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. - Before Indee Woodrad - Squares I. Newberry ast John Moll.—To econes damages for alleged majors to looms while removing been under a dispossessing wer and against the person syme them in possession, already referred to. Verdict for laintiff, 5 cents.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-Before e Eccorder and Ald, Onlifey and Ball—Monday.—Pleas of south.—James Murray pleaded gunty to achange of hurary in the second degre, and was senienced to the State race for 5 years and 4 months.

John Brown pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand ucast, and was senienced to 2 years imprisonment in the table Price.

John Bruin pleaded cut to be a supersonment in the Sinke Prison.

Tried Jor Grand Lerceny—Bridget Waldron was tried on a charge of graid larceny, in stealing \$39 56 from her resolver-less law, who had given her a shelter on her release from Bisckwell's Island. No portion of the money was knowed to her powers in and in consequence of the absence of evidence she was accurated of that charge, but remanded to prise to answer mother.

Associational Buttery with intent to Kill—John Campbell was tried for an assout and battery alleged to have been committed by him on the person of Win Barclay in October last it appears that at that time. Mr. Barclay, while in West Broadway, was attacked by three men. The defendant was with them and was then supposed to have taken pair in the assoult. The others have since been convicted and sentenced, and Mir B and friend, who was present, both now state that they are satisfied that Campbell did not interfere. He was accordingly acquitted and sectioned, with an adminition as to the consequences of keeping bad company. The Court then adjourned for the day.

CALIFORNIA.

The New Slave Territory-Division of California.

Extract from a private letter dated NEVADA CITY, Tuesday, Oct 28, 1851.

. . Already the Southern men, confident of their strength and of the cowardice of the Northern men, (the "Yankees," whom they do not even pretend to respect much more than they do a dog-not nearly so much as they do a "Nigger.") are agitating for a division of the State on or near the line of 36° 30'. The object, of course, is to introduce Slavery, and lay the foundation of a Slave State, as an off-set to the Northernpart of California. They play the game of politics well; the chivalry-and they have cajoled pretty much the entire native population into their movement-under the idea of relief from their present taxation. Of course, this is simply a cheat, and the native Californians, if hey should succeed in getting their portion of the State divided off, and Slavery and a little slaveholding aristocracy fastened upon themto whom their blood and color are alike hateful, and who have lost no opportunity of degrading and disqualifying them before the law-will realize with a vengeance the fable of the horse who took the man for his rider to drive out the stag, and found he had got, instead of a liberator, a

tyrant. The other day a Convention of the friends of division was held. The question will be brought

square into the contest for U. S. Senator; and thus far not a candidate, not a candidate's fri has dared to open his mouth against it. The very first day of the next session of the Legisla ure, a bill will be introduced for a division, and f the measure does not go through in some shape, it will fail, rather from the want of agree ment among its friends, than from any hearty op-

position anywhere. Yet, never was a measure more devoid of good fe tures-more replete with bad. To the south-ern portion of the State it is a mockery and a saure, designed, under the shallowest pretext, to Ix upon them Slavery, which they abhor, and a slaveholding caste, who abhor and despise them in turn, and spit upon them as "Greasers." To the northern half of the State it will be a lasting injury, for it will withdraw from the countie the best citizens. It must bankrupt the State, which cannot now pay its current expenses, and will be less able, deprived of the revenue from the southern countries. It cannot fail seriously to interfere with all efforts for the establishment of a Mint in California-with the prosecution of the public works for the United States-to degrade and paralyze every thing here. Besides all this, and worse than all, it is destined to cast in a new and most dangerous element of discord and

strife, to convulse the Union.

It is perfectly certain that, in not a single County of the State north of Monterey, is there a majority in favor of the scheme; and yet it County of the State north of Monterey, is there a majority in favor of the scheme; and yet it may succeed, so far as this State is concerned, the Southern man has always comprehended the character of Northern men—the indifference of most of them to colitics, the servility, self-shiess, and cowardice of the rest. In the wide arens of the Union, and hundreds of miles apart, he has known how so to operate upon these dispositions as generally to compass his ends. But it is here, in California, where for the first time the two races of men are brought constantly into immediate contact—critizens upon the same soil—that you see this most unmistakeably. Here you see the power which the positive nature, the overbearing imperious will, the hot intolerant temper of the Southerner exert over the cold, calculating money mixing Northern man, too deeply absorbed in business to care about politics, or too much bent upon his political advancement, to care about principle. Thus the few rule the many, and the North and West with all their numbers, give way before the aspressive front and towering crest of the South.

Then there is another scheme. Not only is the State to be divised, in order to cut out a new Slave State from the Southern haif, but the Constitution is to be "amended" by abolishing the anti-Savery Proviso, thus converting Northern California into a Slave State, ready made. At present, the propetities are against the success of this latter project.

Proviso, thus converting Northern California into a Slave Stale, ready made. At present the probabilities are against the success of this latter project, but in California, of all lands upon the earth, there is no knowing "what a day may bring forth." The Southern men in and out of California are bent upon obtaining a front for Slavery upon the Pacific, and with characteristic pertinacity they will struggle for it. Said one of the most prominent advocates of dividing the State and "amending" the Constitution, to mee the other day, "You Northern menand rough Western fellows can black your own boots, or brush your own coats, or you can go without—it makes no difference to you. But with us, Southern gentlemen, it is different. From our cradies, we have been used to our servants, and we cannot do without them. In California labor is too

cradies, we have been used to our servants, and we cannot do without them. In California labor is too dear, and we must get our slaves here, if we are to live in the country."

All these questions will be brought into the next Senatorial contest. The Democratic candidates are countless, but those most prominent are Col. Jno. B. Welfer, Solomon Heydenfeldt, James A. McDougal, and Thomas J. Henicy. Col. Welfer is the well-known politician from Ohio. Mr. McDougal is the present Attorney Gen'lof the State. Mr. Henley is well-known as Representative in Congress for sevpresent Attorney Gen'l of the State. Mr. Henley is well known as Representative in Congress for several years from Inciana. Mr. Heydenfeidt is the youngest of the whole, and the same gentleman who got so many votes for U.S. Senator in the eral years from Indiana. Mr. Heydenfeidt is the youngest of the whole, and the same gratteman who got so many votes for U. S. Senator in the three-cornered contest between himself, T. Butter King, and Col. Fremont last winter. Like Mr. Yules of Florida, he is of Jewish extraction, a South-Carolinian by birth, last from Alabama, a lawyor by profession, and a politician of a very uitra pro slavery stripe. Last winter by profuse professions of moderation, he toped into his support a few New-York Barnburners, who were willing to be cheated, and who sold themselves like Judas for thirty peeces, although, unlike him, they were cheated out of the wages of their shame. It is admitted that in Alabama, Mr. Heydenfeidt was a nullifier of the Calhoun sort, and if in this country he has changed his professions it is not supposed he has materially changed his principles. He was nominated at Benicia as Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Democrats, with the express understanding that he sought the nomination as an hon-rable retreat from the field of politics, for which he declared himself "not it "and in this view the other candidates for the Supreme Court withdrew for him then, and are themselves candidates for the U. S. Senate now, to understand by what rule of political or other morality Mr. Heydenfeldt is to reconcile his again entering the lists as an opponent—returning to the field of politics for which he was not fit essaying to ride two horses at once, ore heading toward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other toward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other toward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other toward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other toward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other foward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other foward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other foward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other foward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other foward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other foward the Supreme Benah of the State, the other foward the Supreme Benah o

rating to him from all the other cannates, and it is probable that with a few honorable exceptions (large-minded, liberal men, who cannot be entangled in the small meshes of sectionalism, and who do not believe in a man riding two hobbies for office, at one time,) he will rally around him nearly the whole of that sort of strength in the Legislature. And yet one would think that these men could be satisfied with one Senator from California, from the uitra South, Dr. Gwim, and that obvious propriety would dictate to them the necessity of conceding to the Northern Democratic party in California, one of the two Senators. Mr. Heydenfeldt, however, belongs to a school of politicians here, who openly avow themselves prepared to support Southern men exclusively for all legislative offices, and who, at the last election, got up a ticket of their own in the City of San Francisco, known as the "Southern ticket," on which none but Southern men (Whigs and Democrats) were placed, and which poiled some 100 votes.

their own in the City of San Francisco, known as the "Southern ticket," on which none but Southern men (Whies and Democrats) were placed, and which polled some 100 totes.

It is this clique which is at the bottom of all this movement for a division of the State,—for an "amendment" of the Constitution,—and of the expedition to the Sandwich Islands. The same clique, making up for want of number or popular support, by its zeal, pertinacity and organization, is systematically at work to place California in her political and social relations, upon the South Carolina platform, and by the secret arts which some politicians understand so well, undermining and breaking de wn every Northern man in the Democratic party whem it cannot bring in to its faction.

What the result of all this will be, Heaven only knows. Much depends upon the action of the State, or for an amendment of the Constitution, should pass, or if we have Dr. Gwin and Mr. Heydenfeldt fastened on us as our Senators for the next half dozen years, the people of California from north of Mason's and Dixers's line, have little to expect, and if either of the bills akove mentioned should receive the sanction of the Legislature, the injury done to the interests, and progress of our young State, may not be repaired in years.

Immersed in the business of money getting tho' they are, thave taith in the people of California, and I am well assured that if ever these schemes for ensiaving or dismembering California are suffered to come before them on their merits,—that moment they are doomed. The plotters well know this, and hence their game is so to mix up these with other issues as to get them all through in a lump, or to keep them away from the people altogether, and smuggle them through the Legislature.

From any point of view, the future of California is clouded over with the smoke of these evil machinations. The coming session of the Legislature I regard as a crisis in her fate, and as determining whether she is to go forward in the flight of prosperity and ener

IOWA.

Education in lown.

I have thought it best to make the subject of Education in lows the topic of a seperate article, because of its intrinsic importance, in the first instance; and, in the second, on account of

first instance; and, in the second, on account of the deep interest which I know is felt in the Eastern States upon this subject generally. The memoroble ordinance of 1787, which was the fundamental law for the settlement and gov-ernment of the territory north-west of the Ohio River, contained several provisions which indi-cated a sagacity and wisdom almost superhuman. The first of these related to the future survey first of these related to the future survey and subdivision of that immense territory, whereby the limits of every township, section, quarter section, and even the fractions of a quarsibility of mostake should hereafter occur in re-gard to thom; and in all time to come, as long

as the needle points toward the pole, so long every farmer in the North-West may have his territory bounded by ineffaceable likes. Those who remember the uncertainty, and confusion, and world of law-suits which have existed in the Atiantic States by reason of uncertain boundaries, may discern the value of this provision.

The second was the prohibition of involuntary servitude, or, in other words, of negro slavery, in all this comain. The immense importance of this provision is now universally admitted, and its value no human mind can estimate and no human tongue can tell.

human mind can estimate and no human tongue can tell.

The third was the provision setting apart the 16th section in every township, being one square mile, and containing 640 acres, for the support of Common Schools. Every township has thus a school undsending to begin with it all though this fund is seidom or never sufficient for the entire support of Common Schools and was not intended to be so, yet it is enough to give the new settlers the means for establishing these institutions. To most of the new comers from abroad it serves to impart for the first time a knowledge of the existence of such institutions. I do not propose to expatiate upon the value of this provision of the ordinance of '87' my remarks are not supposed to be addressed to any who doubt or deny the value of Common Schools, and those who admit this will generally be disposed to admit the value of this provision, which secures the introduction and partial support of this institution.

Now the ordinance of 155 did not extend to the

Now the ordinance of 1787 did not extend to the Now the ordinance of 1155 that has cause as a State of Lowa, which was not then a portion of the United States, but the acts of Congress of 1945 and 1846, which admitted lowe into the Union, and may be called the organic law of the State, recuncted these very provisions almost as totaless verbis.

By these acts, the 16th or central section in every states acts, the 16th or central section in every states acts, the 16th or central section in every states.

township is appropriated for the support of Common Schools, for the use of the inhabitants of the State. and it is estimated that in the State of lowa about 1,000,000 acres of land are thus set apart for this par-

and it is estimated that in the State of lowa about 1,000,000 acres of land are thus set apart for this purpose.

It would be useful to know the history of the legislation of the North-western States in regard to the use and disposition of the 10th section, and of the management of the fund derived from it. I suspect that there have been mistakes and fraude, but legislation in the first instance, and bad administration in the next. Mr Benton states, in the Report I have before alluded to. "In the State of Onio, millions of moves were long since reported from authertic sources to have been lost from the School Fund." In that State the loss was supposed to have arisen from giving to the "inhabitants of the township" the rights and powers of a landlord, as to the management and sale of the property. This system being also adopted in Indiana and Illinois, it is said "the same difficulties have arisen, and legislation in all these States could not so frame and guard the laws but defects existed to weaken the sources of accumulation to this fund."—

Henion's Birenial Report, p. 53.

In the State of Michigan, I understand this defect has been remedied, by vesting the right to dispose of the property in other hands. However this may be, I think that an authenthe history of the legislation in these several States as to the disposition of the School Fund section, and of its proceeds, and of the consequent results, would be a valuable document, both for their own people and for the inhabitants of the other new States. And I would suggest whether it would not be well for the Press to autract the attention of Congress to the subject, so that some committee or public officer may at least be lastructed to collect the materials for some such document.

seme committee or public officer may at least be instructed to collect the materials for some such document. At present my business is with the Common School Fund of Iowa-a magnificent donation from the people of the whole Union to one of its young-

estmembers.

According to Mr. Benton's Report, this fund consists, in the first place, of the sixteenth section, which he estimates will amount to one million acres.—Re-

port, p 44.
By the laws of Iowa, an officer called the School-By the laws of Iowa, an officer called the School-Fund Commissioner, is elected once in two years in each County in the State, and he is obliged to execute a bond, with sufficient sureties and with a large penalty, to the State for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. The trustees of each township are bound to appraise the value of the 16th section therein, and to return this appraisement to the School Fund Commissioner, allotting the earne in parcels for convenient sale; the Commissioner is then authorized to advertise and sell any portion of this land to the highest bidder, at any price not less than the appraised value; and to invest the proceeds upon landed security at ten per ceal, per annum. These provisions are considered sufficient to secure the attainment of the two great points. First, that the land shall not be undervalued, and second, that the proceeds shall be safely invested.

The next great educational fund in Iowa, is the

First that the land shall not be undervalued; and second, that the proceeds shall be safely invested.

The next great educational fund in Iowa, is the grant to the State by Congress of 500,000 acres of land, to be selected in any part of the State, out of the unappropriated lands of the General Government. For this purpose the State appointed an agent in each of the three Land Districts of Iowa, to select these lands, and nearly the whole have now been so selected with great care a distinguent. The minimum price of these lands is \$1.25 per acre, but being early culled out of the whole public domain of this fertile territory, the probability is that they are of much greater value, in fact I should suppose that this half million of selected lands is worth more money than the entire million, arbitrarily designated in the 16th section of each township.

Besides these two immense grants of land, the State of Iowa is also entired to five per cent. upon all the sales of public land within its borders. Congress originally designed that this grant should be for purposes of Internal Improvement, but the People of Iowa preferred that the proceeds of this donation also should go to the support of their Common Schools, and Congress cheerfully assented to the arrangement. By virtue of this grant, the Superintendent of Public Instrugion in 1849. He has probably received no very large sum in addition; and will not receive much for some time to come, seeing that the purchasers of public lands now generally buy the Military Lind Warrants shall be exhausted, a large sum in cash will acountly find its way into the general. Common School Fund."

These items go to form this beneficent Fund; it is

These items go to form this beneficent Fund it is These tiems go to form this beneath Fund at its invested upon good security at 10 percent interest. The aggregate grand total of these tiems must for the present be a matter of conjecture. Mr. Benton estimates the amount at two million five handred thousand dollars, and I am disposed to believe that he has not overrated it.

The People of lowa have thus indicated a wise and travalued as a second travalued to the constant of the conference o

and far-sighted sagacity in augmenting their means for establishing Common Schools, and to guard against the waste and dilagodation of the funds so

against the waste and dilagolation of the funds so entrusted to them.

A brief exposition of their Common School System will show how careful lows is that its entire population should share in the benefits of this institution.

In the first place, they have an officer, elected triennially, whose duties are to superintend the establishment of Schools—confer with School Officers—lecture in the School Districts, and "to perform generally such duties as may tend to advance the interests of education."

Next are the County "School Fund Commissioners," whose cuties are mainly to look after the sales

Next are the County "School Fund Commissioners," whose duties are mainly to look after the sales of the land, to lovest their proceeds, and to distribute the interest. Lastly are the School District officers. Their business is to prepare a list of pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and to report the same to the Fund Commissioners, forming the basis for the distribution of the School Fund to examine and appoint Teachers, to visit the schools, to apportion and see to the collection of taxes, besides other minor dates. It will thus be seen that the infant State of lows has established a more scientific and complete system for the foundation and government of her schools than most of the States of the Confederacy. In addition to all this, she has established three system for the foundation and government of her schools than most of the States of the Confederacy. In addition to all this, she has established three Normal Schools for the education of Teachers, and a University (endowed with the townships of land by the United States) with two branches at different purts of the State, which are to be in fact two additional Universities.

No State is the Union hashed such deep and broad foundations for the industries of weather the contractions.

No State in the Union hashaid such deep and broad foundations for the instruction of youth; and none has such ample means in proportion to its wealth or to its population.

Mr Benton's Report contains some valuable tables

to he population.

Mr Benton's Report contains some valuable tables from which I extract the following facts, which are not without interest.

On the first day of January, 1850, nearly two years ago, there were in Iowa. 581 schools, taught by 336 Male teachers and 245 Females, of these teachers 147 were from Onio, 83 from New-York, 73 from Pennsylvania, and 23 from New-England. And I am inclined to believe that the population of the state has emigrated from those sections in about that proportion. Nearly every State in the Union has furnished its quota: there are none from Louisiana, Arkanssa, Mississippi, Florida, or Texas, and of course none from California, Wisconsin or Iowa. But every other State in the Union is represented, with Canada and seven different European nations.

Ax Emigrant.

ANECDOTE OF LT. Gov. Burns .- The Watertown (Wis.) Chronicle tells the following good thing of the new Lieutenant Governor of that State: "He came to this State some years ago penniless.

"He came to this State some years ago penniless. Working his way to one of our western counties, be applied to a farmer for employment. "What branch of farming are you best acquainted with "irguired the farmer, who happened to be at work at the time in a breaking field, with an ox team." It eam not very well acquainted with any branch of the bosiness." answered Tim, 'but I think I could drive oxen. The oid farmer scrutinized him for a moment, and shook his head, with the remark, 'You don't know enough to drive oxen."

That turned upon his heel, went into the mines, struck a rich lode, turned politician, and was elected sheriff. Soon after being installed into office, he was one day waited upon by his quondam friend, the farmer, who asked for the appointment of deputy. Tim now thought it his turn to gaze. So he uty. Tim now thought it his turn to gaze. So he uty. Tim now thought it his turn to gaze, so he deliberately eyed the farmer from heaf to foot, and deliberately eyed the farmer from heaf to foot, and then looking him steadily in the face, said with all due gravity, 'Sir, you don't seem to know enough for a deputy you may be good at driving oxen, but I'm sure you don't know enough for a deputy sheriff i'm